the country in seven years, Dr. Depew talked of the two war panies that had checked business.

"Cur very difficulties have illustrated th elasticity, the strength, and the hope of American prosperity. We have had a continuing currency crisis and the commercial_disturb ances and partial paralysis of two wars. Presi dent Cleveland's Venezuelan message and the panie which ensued suspended all the activities of the country for a considerable period, and gave every enterprise a setback, or so crippled it that years were required to repair the damage. There is no doubt that the time had come for declaration of the full meaning of the Monroe doctrine. There is no doubt but that the emphatic assertion of the protecting interest of the United States over the weaker republics of the two Americas was notice Europe of our position which will prevent future interference and trouble. Thus, as we look back upon the incident, President Cleveland performed a significant service for his country.

"In the same manner events have culminated In Cuba and with Spain in such a way as compelled action by the United States. The conduct of the negotiations by the President and the dignified and impregnable position in which he has placed his country, are at once a source of patriotic pride and of future safety for the United States. A new and glorious chapter in American diplomacy, the humanity of the American people, and the mission of liberty on this side the Atlantic has been written and acted by President McKinley.

'All our power and resources must be ener gized for a short, thorough, and decisive campaign and victory in the war upon which we have entered. But with the Juban irritation. which has imperilled our interests, threatened our tranquillity, and been a constant menace to our peace for half a century, allayed, by Spain out and Cuba free, the future is brilliant with promise and hope for our country. The nations will understand an American position which the United States can maintain by overwheiming power. No complications upon which hos-tilities could be based can happen thereafter within the sphere of our influence in the Western Hemisphere. The advice of Washington to ern Hemisphere. The advice of Washington to his countrymen becomes both prophetic and mandatory. Prophetic in the enlargement of its original meaning, that we should not become entangled with foreign powers by excluding from the word foreign overything American; mandatory in its prohibition of our meddling with the affairs of peoples on the other side of the great occan, and confining our energies and our minus to the development of the deating which tied intended should be beneficently worked out by isolation of the North American Continent and adjoining islands from neighborhood, association, and traditions with the Old World.

"Spanish history presents the interesting condition that she has never been conquered by an army of invasion, and, with the exception of Cortez and, Pizarro in the New World, has rarely if ever succeeded in her foreign wars. Her eighty-three years of contest in the Netherlands ended in dicteat, and her famous armada was lost in the British Channel. Her contests with her colonies have always ended in disaster. Her wars have been frequent, and in most of them for aggression or oppression. "One happy effect of the present crisis has been the removal of prejudice and the promotion of a better understanding between the United States and Encland. The friendship of the English people for us during the Spanish controversy has done more to arouse like sentiments on this side the ocean than anything in the bistory of the two countries. America and panish history presents the interesting con-

controversy has the ocean than anything in the bistory of the two countries. America and Great Britain are nearer to-day to that alliance of English-speaking peoples which has been the idea of many statesmen and the dream of all men of letters of both countries than at any time in a hundred years.

"This is a bright and beaudful world, and in all ages men and women have tried to find out how to escape misery and to secure happiness. Observation and reflection have taught me that happiness is possible to everybody who seeks it rightly. No one at least; a narious to elimb the golden stairs, although we are often quite willing that many whom we know should far the experiment. I heard Horace Greeley elimb the golden stairs, although we are often quite willing that many whom we know should try the experiment. I heard Horaco Greeley once remark to a clerical collector, who had interrupted his composition of an editorial, and was demanding a contribution on the ground that it would save several millions of human beings from going to hell, that he would not give a d—cent, because there did not half snowed so there now.

beings from going to bell, that he would not give a d—cent, because there did not balf enough go there now.

"Whenever I have spoken of the enjoyments of life, and the pleasures possible in every/condition, the criticism has been made that my point of view was too narrow, and from a hasis of continued life-long, personal property which untitted me to understand the limitations of the ordinary wage-carner. This is not the case. Happily for me, my father, a successful man, with an from will and a fixed purpose, having given me a university education and a profession, throw me out. with the remark that I would never have another dollar from him except in his will. But for that apparent cruelty on his part we would not be here to-night. There was not a hard line possible in the experience of early struggles which did not come to me. The old gentleman would sit in his room with the tears rolling down his cheeks at my difficulties and hardships, but he never relented nor rendered one particle of assistance. Twice, through overconfidence in friends and a fatal weakness for indorsements, my accumulations have been swept away and a load of debt assumed. It was after all these struggles and misfortunes that a rule of life was suggested, the results of which have been so happy that they easily form a code for enjoying existence applicable to every condition in life.

"Soveral times you have been at the cross-

signested, the results of which have been so happy that they easily form a code for enjoying existence applicable to every condition.

"Boveral times you have been at the cross-reads of a career, bent upon moving to this place or that, uson joining this firm or that corporation, upon accepting this position, rather than amother, upon making this investment or that. Something prevented your accomplishing on the position of the plane of the prevented your position in the plane of the properties of the terminal of the properties of the properties of the terminal of the choice to make it the one that brings you here to highly ended your prospects in life, and the choice to make it the one that brings you here to highly ended your prospects in life, and the choice to make it the one that brings you here to highly ended your prospects in life, and the choice to make it the one that brings you here to highly ended your prospects in life, and the choice to make it the one that brings you here to highly ended your prospects in life, and the choice which, against your will, you were compelled to make it will be a properties of the propert

DR. DEPEW GIVES ADVICE.

The property of the form of t

and sleep, which means health and life, follows a bright and joyous evening.

"I do not intend to tell stories to-night. I have had a warning. We are nutting four new stories upon the Grand Central Depot. The other day a careless workman let a brick fall from the top. It landed on the platform just outside my window, banged through the glass, and missed my head by a sixteenth of an inch. Prof. Hadley remarked, "Even the Grand Central Depot will not stand four of your stories."

inch. Prof. Hadley remarked, Even the Grand Central Depot will not stand four of your stories.

"The gray matter of the brain is lile a rubber band. Stretch it continuously and keep it strained and the elasticity goes out of it, and it rots and falls to pieces. Wise judgment must be fertilized by variety, versatility, and travel. My graveyard of reminiscence is full of the buried bones of those who gave out and falled in the 40s, the 40s, or the 50s, because they planted by night and reaped by day, because even the church service was simply beloing to solve their business problems, and because they sedulously avoided and scrupulously denounced frivolous people like ourselves, who can frivol as we do here to night.

"Gentlemen, the mortuary tables of the men who for eight years have gathered here on my birthday would errich any life insurance company. None of us grow old, none of us decay, and our sentiment to-night is that, better than medical faculties and pharmacopesias and dispensaries and mineral springs are cheerful dispositions, persistently cultivated and kept alive, no matter what the obstacles in their way, and the joys of life extracted from every situation—public, business, domestic and so-cial."

NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION.

Front Britain's Instructions to Her Colonies on This Side the Atlantic.

St. John's, N. F., April 23.-Gov. Sir Herbert Murray issued a neutrality proclamation to-day upon instructions received from the British Government. The proclamation forbids illegal enlistment of British subjects in the service of either of the belligerent powers, and forbids illegal shipbuilding and the legal expeditions, as provided by Imperial Foreign Enlistment act. The Royal Gazette announces the receipt of the following telegram from Secretary Chamberlain, which is included as part of the proclamation:

Referring to my telegram of April 22 that a state of war exists between Spain and America, act in accordance with instructions and note following rules to be in force:

"Rule A. No ship of war of either belligerent may use British waters as place of resort for warlike purposes or equipment, or may leave British waters until twenty-four hours after any ship of other belligerent.
"Rule B. Each such ship of war shall be re-

quired to put to sea within twenty-four hours after entrance, unless in event of stress of weather or necessity for repair or provisions in which case must leave as soon as possible. pletion of repairs.

"Rule B is subject to Rule A, and time may be extended accordingly, no supplies to be allowed beyond provisions and subsistence for crew necessary for immediate use; no coal beyoud what will take her to nearest port of her own country or nearer destination; no coal to same ship in any British port twice within three months; no prises may be brought into British waters."

The proclamation concludes by warning all persons to govern themselves according to its provisions and abstain from violating them, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

SOUTH AMERICA WILL BE NEUTRAL. Preclamations from the Various Republic Daily Expected by Their Ministers.

Washington, April 23.-The representatives of the various South American Republics are daily expecting proclamations from their Goveruments announcing their neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain. Until a proclamation by a South American power had seen received. The South American Republics will probably all issue proclamations of neutrality, however, as, whatever their sympathies may be, they will observe the rule of nations. The fact of the issuing of such roclamations may be communicated to the United States Gouernment either through the Minister resident in such country or through the legation here. One of the Ministers said to

"I cannot tell how the sympathies of the people of South America will go in this war. Naturally they would be with their sister republic, the United States. Brazil and some others are not even connected with Spain by blood, having been settled by the Portuguese. Yet, no matter what their sympathics, they will observe a strict neutrality, and not be drawn into the conflict. We expect that by Tuesday or Wednesday hostilities will be so far advanced as to leave no doubt as to war having actually been commenced, and the proclamations will then follow."

GEORGIA REGIMENT ENLISTS.

Bixty Per Cent. of the Men and All of the Officers of the First Will Fight.

SAVANNAH, Ga. April 23.-The First Regiment of Infantry, Georgia Volunteers, the crack inantry command of Georgia, held a meeting tonight to consider the question of enlisting in the service of the United States in the war with Spain. Out of an enlistment of 350 men about 30 per cent. agreed to enter the service of the

The regimental officers met first, and Col. A. R. Lawton, the son of the gallant Confederate General of the same name, announced that he was ready to lead his regiment to the front if called upon by the Governor, and asked who of his officers would accompany him. The entire field and staff agreed to remain in service in

After this the captains held company meetings and issued enlistment blanks to the men. It was decided that the men would enlist to go out on the first call, provided the regiment is allowed to retain its name and the companies their name and titles. The companies in the First Regiment are: A, "Republican Blues," Capt. J. J. Gaudry; B. "Irish Jasper Greens," Lieut. P. F. Gleason; C. "German Volunteers," Capt. Henry Keolshorn; D. Oglethorpe Light Infantry, Capt. A. M. Lucas; E. "Savannah Cadeta," Capt. Jordan F. Brooks; G, "Keel Riffes," Capt. H. G.

Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., left Tybee Island to-. ight for the Chicksmauga ren

Judge to Besign to Go to War. FREMONT, O., April 23.-Judge H. S. Buck land of the Common Pleas Court to-day announced his intention of resigning his judicial duties and going to the front. He will immediately organize a regiment of volunteers. He has been requested to take the Colonelcy of the First Independent Regiment, S. V. G.

Volunteers from Morristown, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 23.—At a meeting here to night to enroll volunteers in response to President McKinley's call 590 men stood up.
One hundred and fifty students of the Drew Seminary met this morning and telegraphed the offer of their services to President McKinley, and elected al. C. Thompson, A. rmerly member

posed to pay at the end of every ten days, but, of course, they didn't do it, and I was always obliged to wait at least a few days—it might be a week or so—running from the Jefe Municipal (or Mayor) to the Paymaster, and from the Pay-master back to the Jefe Municipal. Sometimes they would enact special provisions requiring the accounts to be viséd by three or four officials, and I would find it impossible for a week or more to catch one or two of order to get their signatures. Of course, I knew that they were there all the time, and that it was only a trick to gain time. But I was politely told they were out, or had gone off to the country for a couple of days, or some such yarn, and what could I do! However, at the end of one particular month they were something over \$1,200 in arrears, and I knew from bitter experience that if I gave them time they would increase this to \$2,000 or \$3,000 the following month, and so on. They owed the plant some \$15,000 when I first took hold of it, which I had been forcing them to pay up in monthly driblets. The characteristic of nearly the whole crowd of them down there is that they will run into debt in this way with their eyes open, and then, when you come to press for a settlement, instead of honestly acknowledging the debt and making some arrange ment to pay it, they will start in to pick to pieces your contract line by line, and then accuse you, without any show or reason, of having violated some interpretation they choose to

Ulnstration of their methods. "The municipality, which owned the water supply of the city, owed me at the end of one month about \$500 or \$000. It was in the dry season, when water was rather scarce. So they shut off the mains which supplied my tanks pretty nearly all day. The consequence was I had not water enough to run all night. Then they threatened to rescind my contract because I did not light the city according to contract. I retorted it was their fault, as they were obliged to give me water. They replied that, owing to scarcity of water, they were obliged to cut it off partially, and that my con tract said nothing about water, which was perfectly true, as such an eventuality had never been foreseen. Then they suggested that I should pipe down to the river and put a pumping station there, which would have cost me at enst \$5,000. So, finally, I compromised; I let the \$600 go as a fine for the time the light had been shut down, and I also told them I would take (and pay for, of course) another pipe from another point of the mains. They could, and probably would, have repeated the performance under the new conditions, but when it came to laying the other pipe I bribed he city official who had to lay it, and instead of putting down the legal 14-inch pipe, I put in all my pipes 144 inches. Until my tanks were full the neighborhood got practically no water, and such a howl was made that the authorities had to keep on the water in those sections all

place on a certain clause, and threaten you with a repudiation of the whole thing. This

same lot once caught me beautifully in that

way, and the incident affords a characteristic

day. "Well, to come back to my story of h I made them pay up the \$1,200. At the end of the month, as I said, of course they were in the month, as I said, of course they were in arrears. People hadn't paid their taxes, the State government had come down on them for an extraordinary contribution, the tax collector was sick, the Mayor, whose signature I needed, had gone to his catate in the country, and so forth, and so on. Well, the end of the week came, and no cash was torthomiss; so I issued a polite ultiwature to them. I told them that if they hadn't paid up by the Thursday following I would shut down the city lights. They paid no attention—in fact. I think they fancied I wouldn't dare do it. Thursday morning came, and I sent my bookkeeper up to the 'Reutas Municipalies' to ask whether they were going to pay.

fancied I wouldn't dare do it. Thursday morning came, and I sent my bookkeeper up to the Neutras Municipales to ask whether they were going to pay.

"I was not surprised that the answer was another string of excuses. Thursday night, you know, is "retreat night; the band plays in the Plaza and all the youth and beauty of the place parade around the Plaza listening to it. Knowing that there would be a row, at about halfpast 7 I left the station and went down to my house, which was on the outskirts of the town, leaving orders to shut down all the public are lights at half-past 8. On the dot of halfpast 8, out went all the lights, and the whole city was in total darkness—crowded Plaza and all—and there was a general hubbit. The Mayor, who could show up quick enough them, and his logal adviser, rushed down to the station for me. Finding I was not there, and that only one peon was left on watch, who didn't know anything a bout held way they collided with another coach going in the opposite direction, broke off one of their wheels, and so abandone they got about half way they collided with another coach going in the opposite direction, broke off one of their wheels, and so abandone the chase for the night, though they tried to call me up, by telephone. As I had carefully pleaged off my phone, that gave them no results. Next morning, I purposely didn't leave my house till about 10:30, and then I strolled up to the station. At the door I found a policeman armed with a Winchester, who told me the left Municipal demanded my presence in the City Hali, "en et lermino de la distancia." That means, as fast as you can cover the intervening distance. So I went up and sirolled into his office, and most importance, and be was fairly boding over and spluttering with rage. He asked me with the lights had been shut down the night before. I said, I knew they had, because I, hadgiven corders that they should be. Then he asked me what reason I had for daring to put the city in darkness. I said; I told you perfectly ulainly last Saiuday 'Well.' I said to him, 'you can arrest me if

"Well, I said to him, you can arrest me if you like, as I see you've got half a dozen policemen with Winchesters outside the door all ready, and I'm not going to be such a fool as to fight, but I strongly advise you to mind what you are doing, as you will get the worst of it. He didn't care at all, he said. I was not going to mock the city and turn all the authorites into ridicule, &c., &c., and thon he yelled out, "A is carred. The Culet of Police with his ing to mock the city and turn all the authorities into ridicule, &c., &c., and then he yelled out." At a carrel. The Chief of Police with his six men marched in and surrounded me and hustled me off to the prison behind the building. That prison was no loke. In fact, as one of my linemen once said when he investigated the interior for some reason or other—fighting in the streets I think it was—that he didn't mind the ordinary prisons of the city, but he did object to the municipal jail, because you were hustled in all amoust he commen drunks. "Well, when I got in I remembered his comment. Sure enough, there were several common drunks and perhaps twenty more unwashed and odoriferous peons. There were two women there, too—one had stabbed her sweethear the night before, the other had battered a lady friend about the head with a machete until the lady friend was nearly dead. To give further variety to this interesting crowd, there were three donkeys and a cow, which had been wandering about the streets with no visible means of subsistence. There was also a gang of street cleaners, who had been using the impounded donkeys all the morning, and there were men who had been fined in the police courts and could not pay their fines, and so were kept in there until their term was out. The whole place consisted of two big courtysers with a gravel floor. On one side ran a lerder of open cells, which the prisoners selected a their own sweet will, with a cament verandah affair in front of them. As it was about midday, and the sun was inferually hot. I marched off to the veranda to get at least a tittle shade. When you were left eathers to your own devices, and might stay in the patio with the domination of the sun was inferually hot. I marched off to the veranda to get at least a tittle shade.

another posiceman for my mayor. When he turned up, it about half an hour, I sent the policeman out again to the hotel next door for a couple of cocktails, which we discussed as we talked. Then I despatched the lawyer with a telegram for the President of the republic and another for the Minister of the Interior, both of whom were very good friends of mine, and went on reading my napers.

"About as hour afterward both the Mayor and the Chief of Police appeared at the door and said I might go; that they were very sorry, &c. I went mighty quick, I can tell you, after telling them they had not heard the last of it. When I got out I did some more telegraphing to the capital, with the blissful result that next day orders came sacking the Mayor and the Chief of Police. They paid up, too, every cent, except a few dollars they fined me for want of light between half past 8 and morning, that very afternoon."

KILLED WHILE PLAYING WAR. A 14-Wenr Old Hoy Mortally Injured by as

Exploding Toy Cannon. RICHMOND HILL, L. I., April 23.-Three children were playing war with an old cannon here to-day. After it had been fired a number of times the cannon exploded, killing the oldes of the youthful gunners. The children were John Buesing, 14 years old; Henry Buesing, 8, and Richard Buesing, 4. The cannon be longed to John. It was composed of a piece of gas pipe three-quarters of an inch in diam eter and about ten inches long. The breech was formed by an iron cap. The pipe was fastened to a wooden block. The boys took the cannon into a lot next to their home, at the corner of Morris and Stone avenues. They had fired it five or six times and the explosions had aroused the neighborhood. Before each shot the oldest boy took the precaution to have his the oldest boy took the precaution to have his younger brothers go to a safe distance, when he would ignite the fuse and run away. The last time the fuse was lighted there was no explesion. Cautioning his brothers, John walked elowly toward the cannon, and when he reached it he stooped over to see if the fuse had burned off. The cannon exploded with a loud report and John fell back with a hole in his forehead. A man hurried to the office of Dr. W. T. Scovil, but when the dector arrived the boy had been dead several minutes.

The breech of the cannon had struck the boy in the middle of the forehead, crushing in the frontal bone and exposing the brain.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD. Merrimae Will Take On a Lond of Cont.-Vicks-

burg's Men Want to Fight. NORFOLK, Va., April 23 .- The big Hogan line freight steamer, bought by the Government, renamed Merrimac, converted into a collier and painted gray, left the Norfolk Navy Yard this afternoon and went to Lambert's Point. She will take on board 5,700 tons of coal, and, it is said, will accompany the flying squadron when it sails. It should take her fifteen hours to ship her cargo.

The revenue cutters Morrill and Hamilton sailed for Key West at noon to-day. The cutter Hudson followed at 2 o'clock. It is reported that some of the Vicksburg's crew have deserted and that they have been discovered on board of various ships of the flying squadron. These sailors want to fight and they are re-ported as saying that they wanted to go on the squadron which is expected to engage the en-

RAD REFORMER M'MURRAY. Put on Trial by His Fellow Reformers for

Reining the Regulars. James G. McMurray, the Independent Repubican leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly district, was hauled up before the Fifty-three's Committee on Organization last night to be tried on a charge of not doing the "square

tried on a charge of not doing the "square thing" by his fellow reformers. It was alleged that he busied himself in collecting enrollment declarations in the name of the Fifty-three and then turned them over to Charles A. Hess, the regular Republican leader of the district.

The trial issted two and a half hours, and much testimony was taken on both sides. The committee will report its findings to the General Committee to-morrow night.

INSANE MAN'S MARRIAGE NULL. That Effect in His Hehalf.

Anna M. Smith has obtained a decree in be half of her insane son, Alonzo Nelson Smith, from Justice McLaughlin of the Supreme Court, annulling his marriage to Julia Smith. The decision is based on the report of M. C. Milnor as referee. Smith, who is 40 years old, is now at he Middletown Insanc Asylum. He was married on Oct. 31, 1896. Three days later he was arrested for disorderly conduct, and was then examined as ich is sanity and scan to the asylum. The decree bars the defendant from dower in the real estate owned by Smith.

Brooks-6ilbert. Tuoy, April 23.- The marriage of Miss Fran cos Harriot Glibert, daughter of Mrs. Edward Granger Glibert, and Charles Maybury Brooks of New York, was solemnized at 2 P. M. to-day in St. John's Church. The ceremony was per formed before a large assemblage of friends by the Rev. Henry R. Freeman. The bride was given away by her uncle. James Plum of New York, and was attended by her sister, Miss Jo seph ne Gilbert, as maid of honor, and by Miss Plum and Miss Banks of New York, and Miss Gilbert and Miss Janet Mann of this city. The best man was Elwood Brooks, brother of the groom, and the ushers were George Plum, Mr. Sutwyn, Mr. Kuight, Mr. Triller, and Mr. Tifft of New York, and Judge Henry B. Nisson of Troy. At the conclusion of the ceremony a regulou was held at the residence of the brides mother. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks had intended sailing immediately for Europe, but the imbending war changed their plans. They will reside in New York, where Mr. Brooks is engaged in business. seph ne Gilbert, as maid of honor, and by Miss

Mrs. John A. Goldsmith to Marry a Count. NEWBURG. April 23.-The announcement is made that Mrs. John A. Goldsmith of Walnut Grove, Washingtonville, twelve miles from this city, is engaged to marry Count Henri Conrad on Rhoden Kohsel of Hanover, Germany, Mrs. Goldsmith is the widow of John A. Gold smith, son of the late A'den Goldsmith, and known throughout America as a skilful driver of trotting horses. He died, leaving Mrs. Goldsmith a handsome competency. The wedding will take place in the near future. The honeymoon will be spent at the Count's catate in Hanover, and their future residence will be divided between New York city and the Continent. Mrs. Goldsmith has been living most of the time in New York since her husband's death.

General Superintendent E. G. Allen Besigns New Haven, Conn., April 23,-A general President Clark of the New York, New Haven d Hartford Railroad announces the resigna tion of E. G. Allen as General Superintendent of the Old Colony division system and the appointment of W. E. Chamberlain, now Assistant General Superintendent of the New York division, as Mr. Allen's successor. The changes go into effect on May 1. Nothing could be learned this morning regarding the cause of Mr. Allen's resignation.

The \$500,000 Brighton Beach Bailread Mert

There was a hearing before Supreme Court Justice Johnson in Brooklyn yesterday in the suit of the Central Trust Company against the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Com-pany to foreclose a mortgage of \$500,000 exe-cuted in September, 1887. Decision was re-

win F. Binty, President of the Brooklyn

corner Election Commissioner Benjamin F Blair has been elected President of the Brooklyn Langue, which has been organized to defend the rights of that borough under the charter. Mr. Blair has long been active in Republican poli-tics, but the League is catirely non-partisan. HANNA BRIBERT TALE.

Two Legislative Reports-One Says He's Bad COLUMBUS, O., April 23.—The Senate Bribery Committee, which was appointed immediately after the election of Marcus A. Hanna to the United States Senate to make inquiry into the methods employed to secure his election, reported to-day. Two reports were submitted. The majority report was signed by the three

cal friend of Robert E. McKisson. The minority report was submitted by Senator Garfield. The majority report finds that the evidence proves four facts: that an attempt was made to bribe John C. Otis to vote for Marcus A. Hanns for United States Senator; that Henry A. Boyce was the principal offender in the commission of the crime; that Major E. G. Rathbone, Major

Democratic members of the committee and Sen-ator Burke, Republican, the personal and politi-

the crime; that Major E. G. Rathbone, Major Charles F. Dick, and Marcus A. Hanna procured, aleed, and abetted Boyce to commit the crime; that H. H. Hollenbeck aided Boyce. Concluding, the committee says:

"Your committee finds from the evidence that Senator Marcus A. Hanna is guilty of the crime of attempting to bribe John C. Utis, a member of the House, to vote for him for United States Senator. The evidence, which bears the infallible test of proof and which your committee herewith returns in writing, sufficiently proves this charge and the findings in this report. Your committee submits that such a man as Marcus A. Hanna is not fit to represent the State of Ohio in the United States Senate, and that he should be expelled from that august body."

The minority report calls attention to the fact that the case was tried by a "packed jury," and that this was the reason why Senator Hanna, Major Dick and Major Rathbone declined to appear before the committee; that the evidence was largely hearsay, and that no important fact tending to connect Messrs. Hanna, Dick or Rathbone was brought out during the investigation. The case will not likely ever be heard of in the United States Senate.

ITALIAN OPERA COMING.

The Maggete Company to Open at the Bread-

way Theatre at Popular Prices New York is soon to have a season of Italian opera at popular prices, and if the company which attempts this novelty succeeds as well here as it did in other cities, the venture, unusual as it is, will prove highly profitable. It has been some time since this city has heard Italian opera of the kind that the Baggeto Italian Opera Company will give. The company will probably come to the Broadway The-

pany will probably come to the Broadway Theatre on May 16. It was organized some
months ago in Milan as the Del Carte Opera
Company to give a series of performances in the
city of Mexico. They were successful, and last
autumn the company went to San Francisco
and sang there for a month to large audiences.
During the winter it travelled in the West and
met with success in nearly every town.

Owing to some change in the management,
the organization was called the Baggeto several months ago and has since appeared under
that name. None of the singers is known by
reputation here, but in spite of that the performances have been highly praised everywhere.
The repertoire includes, in addition to some of
the older Italian works seldom heard here, such
as "Ballo in Maschera," two positive novelties
by Pucciai. One of these is his "Nanon Leacaut" and the other his latest work, "Bohéme"
based on Murger's novel, The former has
been popular in Italy for several years, and
was once given in Philadelphia tour years
ago by the Hinrichs company. The latter
work is now in the repertoire of many Continental opera houses. The performances of the
company will be given at regular theatre prices.

CARTER COURT-MARTIAL

The Evidence All In-Summing Up Will Begin on Tuceday.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 23.-The arguments in the trial by court-martial of Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will begin on Tues-day morning, at 9 o'clock. Mr. Frank P. Blair of St. Louis, attorney for the accused, will make the first speech. He will be followed by Mr. Rose and Mr. Charlton, Capt. Carter's other attorneys. Only the speeches for the defence will be heard on Tuesday. Col. Barr, the Judge Advocate, will speak on Wednesday. His speech will be delivered from typewritten copy, and, as it will be the only speech made for the prosecution, it will probably be of some length.

The evidence in the case was concluded this afternoon. The Judge Advocate announced that he had closed at 1:30 o'clock. Two important witnesses for the defence followed the last witness for the prosecution on the stand. Mr. Flair, who it was expected would speak foday, announced to the court that he did not care to speak from an imperfect record, and that he noticed the record had not been read and corrected by the Judge Advocate. He pointed out one or two errors in the testimony as transcribed, The Judge Advocate said he could read the records in he had a little time.

It was first suggested that court adjourning till Tuesday found greater favor. The Judge Advocate said he could not go on with his sneech immediately after the defence concluded. He would require a few hours to prepare his argument. afternoon. The Judge Advocate announced that

GOLD SEEKERS WRECKED. Brttish Columbin.

TACOMA, Wash., April 23.-The steamer City of Nanaimo has arrived at Nanaimo, having aboard John Williard, R. E. Coulton of East Hampton, and Charles Allen of New Haven, Hampton, and Charles Allen of New Haven, Conn., who were shipwrecked with eleven others at Yeslow Rock Lighthouse, Denman Island, on the British Columbia coast, yesterday morning. All hands were saved. The shipwrecked men comprise a company of gold seekers which sailed from Seattle on April 7 on the schooner Atlanta, She sought shelter for eleven days in Active Pass, leaving in a heavy gale which compolled her to return. They declare that when Texada Island was reached Capt. Wyatt steered for Yellow Rock Lighthouse, striking the beach broadside on. A heavy wind was blowing and the schooner had only her mainsail set. The vessel is exposed to coast winds and will go to ressel is exposed to coast winds and will go to

pieces.

The passengers managed to lower a boat, got a life line tied to a tree on the beach and left the vessel by this means. They went to the lighthouse and secured a boat, went to Denman Island and caught the steamer City of Nan-

aimo.

Capt. Wyatt is still with his vessel. The carro is a total loss and the passengers must secure new outfits. John Morgan of Masaschusetts and Henry Fosburg of Connecticut were among those on board.

SHOT BIMSELF IN THE HEAD.

Man Muown na John Brown Alderson Takes A man who had described himself as John

Brown Alderson, a civil engineer, shot himself in the head last night in a furnished room which he had bired at 123 East Twenty-ninth street, Arthur Mackaye, a boarder in the house, heard the report of a pistol, and going to Alderson's room, found him lying on the bed with a bullet hole in his head. Macksye called a policeman, and Alderson was taken to Bellevue Hospital in and Alderson was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

On a table near the bed there was a slip of paper on which was written: "Being a man of refinement I have attired myself in my best black suit to look respectable in death." There was also a letter addressed to "My Dear Son Guernser," in which he said:
"I cannot stand it any longer. Nor can I envy the life of having to sit all day long on the seats in Madison Square in the midst of tramps and ragabonds. Therefore I have determined to relieve all of you and myself of further trouble."

Mrs. William C. Whitney's Condition.

Mrs. William C. Whitney, who was brought o her home, 24 West Fifty-seventh street, from Alken, S. C., a short time ago, is reported to have improved steadily in health. It was said last night that her condition was better than at any time since her arrival here, and that her doctor was entirely satisfied with her progress. Senator Banna at Old Point Comfort.

NewPort News, Va., April 23.—Senator Ianna of Ohio and wife arrived at Old Point his morning and are registered at the Cham-

Where Vesterday's Fires Were.

A. M:-12:10, 54 Pike street, Morris Markys, dam-age slight; 5:10, 11 West Thirtieth street, Mrs. Moutell, damage slight; 5:45, 23 West Thirtieth street. ten, damage signi; 9:30, 23 West Thirtieth street, Harrist C. Watson, damage \$100: 7:25, 418 Third avenue, James Lawler, damage \$20. P. M.—4:10, 149 East 150th street, Bernard Knon-nard, damage \$1.500: 5:95, 74 Hoster street, Frank B. Bosen, damage triding: 11:30, Third avenue, Wil-liam Kilpatrick, damage \$50.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Jacob Rheinlover, Jr., a 5-year-old boy, living at 96 Sheriff it ret, was run over last night by an ice wagon is front of 251 Stanton street and instantly killed. Was 10 as e n of 128 Norfolk street, the driver of the ice asgon, was arrested.

Margaret o'Rourke, 55 years old, died yeaterday in the riower Hospital from burns received on April 7 at her residence, 105 East Forty-minth street.

The body of a female child about one day old was found yesterday in Tompkins square. The police believe that death was due to matural causes.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing in their

TRIMMED MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT DESIGNS IN HATS AND BONNETS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

Eighteenth Street, Pineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

SILVER DOLLARS DISCOUNTED.

State Bank Depositors Who Withdrew Their The officials of the State Bank in Grand street who have been viewing with a great deal of complacency the present run on the savings

bank branch of the institution by timid depositors who scent possible confiscation of their funds by the Spaniards, uncarthed yesterday a scheme whereby certain shrewd east side financiers expected to reap a harvest.

Since the freak run commenced the small depositors have been paid in silver dollars. A number of the depositors, who carried from the bank bags, baskets, and push carts loaded with the silver dollars, were unable to convert them into hills and were fearful of being robbed.

The promoter of the scheme opened a small office in Hester street and sent word through the district that he would give bills in exchange for the silver at a 5 per cent. discount. His offer was accepted by hundreds of holders of the "cart wheels." After secumulating a number of the silver dollars, he took them to the fegular depository fbranch pof the bank proper and received bills in exchange. The same silver dollars were then sent down stairs to the savings bank branch, where the frightened depositors were clamoring for their money and were paid out for the second time. A number of the recipients went to the promoter with the silver dollars, and he got them back awain at the same 5 per cont. discount.

The promoter and his assistants have now been shut off from doing further business with the bank. positors have been paid in silver dollars. A

DIED AT THE AGE OF 94. Sichael M. Wygant Was for More Than Fifty

Years a Constable. Michael M. Wygant of Hackensack, N. J., aged 94 years, died at the home of his son, William V. Wygant, in Paterson on Friday night. He had been suffering with pneumonia. He was born at Virgil, N. Y., in 1804, and in early manhood went to Hackensack, where he opened a general store. He gave this up to teach school, and then became a constable and an auctioneer. He was a constable for more than fifty years, and for thirty-flve years official court crier; his last appearance in this capacity was on his 92d birthday, when he opened the September term of court for Supreme Court Justice Dixon. He was for twenty-one years clerk to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hergen county. As constable and jailer he applied the lash to petty criminals condemned to be punished on the village "green." Mr. Wygant was an ardent aportsman, following the hounds at the age of 75. He leaves more than 100 descendants, including six children, three sons and three daughters. manhood went to Hackensack, where he opened

Oblinary Notes.

Samuel Lewis, a war veteran and inventor, died yesterday at his home, 12 Lorimer street, Williamsburg. He was born at Darien, Conn., 74 years ago, and in 1839 went to Williamsburg, where he became a manufacturer of hats. At the outbreak of the rebellion he raised two companies of infantry and went to the front companies of intantry and went to the front as Captain of a battery known as the "Williamsburg Light Artillery." He returned to Williamsburg and raised the Tenth New York Light Battery, with which he served at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Fredericks burg, and Chanceltorsville. Among his inventions was the multiple drilling machine used by the Government in removing Diamond Reef and Flood Rock.

and Flood Rock.

Robert Hoare died yesterday at his home at the Hotel San Remo. He was born in Portsmouth. England, in 1846, and came to this country in 1869 and entered the employ of A. T. Stewart as a commercial traveller. Later he travelled for Cochran, McLean & Co., dry goods merchants, and for several other firms, crossing the Atlantic over thirty times. At the time of his death he was managing partner of Henry Molier & Co., dealers in linens. Mr. Hoare was a member of the Colonial and Woollen clubs. He was a bachelor up to three years ago, when he married Mrs. Hallman of Philadelphia, who survives him. The funeral services will be held at 8:30 o clock to-morrow evening at the Sar Remo.

Remo.

Prof. W. W. Fay of the department of English at the Naval Academy, in Annapolis, Md., died vosterday of blood poisoning. He was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and had resided in Annapolis thirty-six years. He leaves a large family. Two of his sons in-law are Lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps.

TAMMANY HAS 39,000 MORE NAMES.

To Be Filed with the Election Sureau to a Fow

Bays-Republicans Lying Low. Ex-Senator George Plunkitt, Chairman of the Tammany Enrollment Committee, said yester-day that he would soon be ready to file 30,000 more declarations at the Election Bureau. He filed 20,000 on Friday. The work of collecting and filing declarations for Tammany Hall will and filing declarations for Tammany Hail will close on Thursday, and any curoliments after that date will be looked upon as coming from without the pale of the organization.

The Committee of Fifty-three reports that it has 800 declarations ready for filing. The mangers of the enrollment for the regular Republican organization refuse to say anything concerning the work they have in hand.

Enrollment agents for all parties have experienced a good deal of difficulty in securing declarations among certain classes of people. Many object to having their names printed in the City Record for varieus reasons, the most prominent being the fear of jury duty.

Colored Politician Appointed to Inspect Books of Race Associations.

ALBANY, April 23.-Gov. Black has appointed Charles W. Anderson, the well-known colored politician of New York city, as an examiner to inspect the books of running race associations for the purpose of determining the annual State tax upon their receipts.

The term is for five years and the salary \$2,500, with an additional annual allowance of \$500 for expenses. Mr. Auderson has been State Treasurer Colvin's private secretary.

The Rev. G. W. Mend Called to Newport. NEWPORT, R. I., April 23.-The Rev. George Whitfield Mead of the Madison Square Presbypastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of this city and it is expected that Mr. Mead will assume his duties here on May 8. The First Church is young but has the finest editiee in the city and is largely attended by cottagers in the summer season. terian Church, New York, has been called to the



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into neatest, nattiest Shoes. They are making irlends wherever men of good taste see them.

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French, Shriner & Urner 152, 365, 1263, 1455 Broadway. BROOKLYN-867 and 566 Fulton St. AMUSEMENTS.

He'mnun Delights a Big Audience Young Hofmann held an immense audience quite spellbound with delighted in-terest yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. His programme included Beethoven's thirty-two variations, which he played with a serious thought and a reverential care that proved how deeply and earnestly he

considers all his work and now keen is his desire to communicate his ideas of master compositions to the public. He gave besides a charming ballade by Grieg, very seldom heard in our concert rooms, and after a number of the smaller Chopin pieces he finished with a mélange of Liest, Schubert and Moszkowski, ending by the wonderful Liszt arrangement of the Tann-häuser Overture. This was a marvellous exhibition of pure technical skill, enlights ened by the cleverest showing of tone color, varied as exquisitely as the orchestra. To Liest however, a large portion of these wonderful effects is due. His transcription is a work of ex-traordinary genius, so advoitly devised that the rchestral picture is transferred to the canvae f the pianoforte with marvellous exactness of nitation.

imitation.

The usual encore being demanded, Hofmans played Schubert's Turkish March. The planist tried most conscientiously to adopt and to illustrate the mood of whatever piece be rendered. There was much real artistic fire, but there was always even a greater quantity of solid labor and unselfish effort. The applause given to Hofmann after the "Tannhäuser" was as genuine and tremendous as any ever received by an artist. And he deserved it richly.

An Evening of Song at Mendelssohn Hall.

Miss Sara Anderson gave on Friday last a very pretty evening of song in Mendelssohn Hall. Her audience was large and most favorably disposed. She was assisted by a talented young violinist, Miss Jennie Hoyle, who played with much facility, dash, and charm, so that with Miss Anderson's own attractiveness added the evening could not fail to give pleasure to the numerous friends gathcred there in honor of the young singer and of her respected mother, who has long been known as a valuable worker in our local musical world.

unexplained and untuned upright piano, the jangle of whose discordant notes did a great deal to mar every song. The violin numbers did not suffer so intensely from "the wolf," because Mr. Percy, who played Miss Hoyle's ac-companiments, managed in some unaccountable way to cover the sharpness by a beautiful sympathetic touch and great discretion in his

The one and only drawback was a mysterious,

way to cover the sharpness by a beautiful sympathetic touch and great discretion in his renderings.

Miss Anderson is glitted with a winning presence and shows excellent training. The voice, of a sweet mesze-soprane, is evenly and well though by no means as yet fully developed, her enunciation almost perfect—more than usually good—while a certain sincerity of manner and a careful honesty of interpretation give weight and worth to her renderings.

Miss Anderson sings a long and varied pregramme, including songs by Tschaikowsky, Schubert, Schumann, Wagner, Franz, Saint-Saens, Hizet, Massenet, Ambroise Thomas, Ries, Brahms, Bungert, MacJowell, Denza, Frank Hastings, C. B. Hawley and Arthur Foote.

Seidl Memorini Concert.

The Seidl Society will give a memorial conpert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Monday evening, May 2, and Mr. Emil Fischer has volunteered his services to sing for the society volunteered his services to sing for the society on that occasion. In order to do this he has to defer his departure for Europe one week. He will sing "Wotan's Farewell." which will be also his farewell to America, as he does not expect to return to this country. Mr. Fischer came to this country with the first German opera company, and he and Mr. Seidl made their appearances together. Mr. Franz Kaltenborr, who is to conduct the memorial concert, was in the orchestra the first night that Mr. Seidl led in an opera in America, and has been with him continuously since then.

PROFITABLE STAGE LINES.

That Are Past.

From the Tucoma Ledger. "The stage coach days are about over in Mon-tana and Idaho," said S. F. Shannon at the Tacoma last night, "With the extension of the Northern Pacific branch into Lewiston, Idaho, the little stage line into that town will have to give way. There are but three stage lines left in Montana, and it is only a matter of time before they will be gone. But those were great days when the great Gilman Sauls bury lines were operating in Montana," and Mr. Shannon lapsed into silence a moment as he thought of the old days when he was au fitor of

that line, stationed at Helena. With the stage coach lines from their infancy to their days of power, and then with the rail-

With the stage coach lines from their infancy to their days of power, and then with the railroad when it was finally completed through to the Pacific, and now in other business, to look back ou those earlier and at least equally happy days, has been Mr. Shannon's experience, Ho is intimately acquanted with the heads of the Northern Pacific, and was with that road long before the present management came to the helm. He is a personal friend of the old-time frontiersman, and withal a good business man of the later days.

"Staging now is not what it was in the early days," he continued. "The trouble now is that whenever a stage line begins to pay, a railroad is huilt, and the stages have to move further off into the newer sections of the country. I took a ride up through Okanogan county to the Brightist Columbia line a short time ago on the slages in operation there, and it was one of the worst experiences I ever had. The stages are little more than mere wagons—not the easy going, six to twelve horse teamed, luxurious coaches, with accommodations for any number up to thirty-six, that we had in Montans. The roads are bad, and one jolts along over the trails expecting every minute that the next will be list last, and he arrives at his destination thoroughly exhausted.
"But in the old days we had stages. Equip-

are bad, and one jolis along over the trails expecting every minute that the next will be his last, and he arrives at his destination thoroughly exhausted.

"But in the old days we had stages. Equipment is the word for their furnishings. They were as inxurious as it was possible to make them. They rode like rocking chairs. On our lines running from Mandan to Missoula, and from Corinne over in Idahoto Relena, by way of Deer Lodge, the coaches had accommodations for eighteen, twenty-four and thirly-six, and were drawn by teams of six to twelve horses. It was a matter of "get there" with them. They had the mail contracts, and were receiving \$364 for every mile they carried 600 pounds of baggage and \$150 for each extra 100 pounds. They had a monopoly of that traffic, and that is what caused the star route investigation in 1884. The coaches could carry 4,000 pounds of express and the same amount of mail and baggage, besides their passenger lists. They averaged \$55 miles over the entire distance, or 91s miles actual running time. This was over mountains and plains and in all kinds of weather. Our stages used to leave Bogemen in the morning and arrive in Helena, 98 miles away, in the evening.

"Montana was in its stage lines second only to California. There will never be another country such as those two for stage lines. The route were all good and hard through all kinds of weather, and the horses could fairly fly. There was money in staging then. The fillman-Sanisbury Company is said to have made \$16,000,000 out of their stage lines, and I giess that is true. The mail contracts and the heavy passenger lists to say nothing of the express, made the profits count up, even after they had divided with those in charge of the mail contracts, and after the Government had forced them to give up a part of their siculings.

"There were several holdups by road agents in those days, but as far as I can reasonber, and I was connected with the lines during the '70s and early '50s, we never lost any buillon.

"Montana has only three